



CHAMBERSBURG ST.—1863

50TH ANNIVERSARY IS HERE

THE BLUE AND GRAY IN POSSESSION OF GETTYSBURG

The Most Unique Camp Ever Held Sends a Message of Peace to The World.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg toward which the eyes of the nation have been turned for several years is here. The hosts of Blue and Gray have for a second time invaded the town, and there is but one commander.

President Woodrow Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, will be in Gettysburg on Friday, July 4th.

Meanwhile the great anniversary opens with the War Department in charge, the work under the general supervision of Maj. Gen. James B. Aldshire, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. A. at Washington, with Major James E. Normoyle in personal charge at Gettysburg.

Major Normoyle is able assisted by Major A. R. Grove, Captains Humphreys, Dalton, Sergeant Grey, and a host of army men, regular details from the infantry, cavalry and artillery, and again there is a small army of Boy Scouts who are carrying the orders and making themselves generally useful.

On Saturday, the first and second cooks and kitchenmen arrived, an army of 1800. There were experienced cooks from the Regular Army, and experienced cooks from New York, Philadelphia and other cities. This advance guard was a sight to see, for they came in no formation, but that of a mob and a crowd of nearly two thousand can make confusion when crowded into a community. These men were quickly sorted out by those in authority and as quickly as they were registered were taken in hand by a large medical corps and scrubbed and naked were examined to see whether free from diseases that would interfere with the discharge of their duties.

According to report about ten were not accepted. There are 600 first cooks at \$4.00 a day, 500 second cooks at \$3.00 a day, and 1200 kitchenmen helpers, at \$1.50 a day, and several hundred tents have been required for their accommodation.

The first Blue and Gray coats in the great camp city of over 5,000 tents arrived on Saturday, and although the camp was not officially opened until Saturday evening, every one was taken care of as they arrived and a number slept in camp Saturday night. A few inaccuracies have been noted in the press of the country, that the visitors were to be under military discipline, but such is not the case. The veterans of Blue and Gray will be cared for, their every want attended to under military discipline but the camp is as free as air to them to enjoy to their hearts' content. In every tent there are cots, lanterns, basins and buckets. Breakfast will be served each day from 6:30 to 8 a. m., dinner from 12 to 1:30 p. m., and supper from 5:30 to 7:00 p. m. Everything is for the hosts of Blue and Gray to take possession of according to their wishes and to go and come as they please over the great battlefield.

There has never been such a camp as the present one in the history of our country and it is not likely to ever happen again. The preparations have been on a gigantic scale. There are miles and miles of streets, all conspicuously numbered and named. Every tent is numbered and it is going to be as easy for every Yankee and Johnnie to find his own tent as for him to find his own residence at home, and whether he comes home before dark or after dark there will be no trouble to find the late key for the camp at night is almost as light as day from 500 electric lights. A more beautiful sight can not be imagined and worth the miles to come here to see is this great wigwam city with its hundreds of sparkling lights under the quiet stars at night.

The camp has been well supplied with the best water. Not only has the town supply been used to some extent but the four artesian wells resulted in four streams of fine water, analyzed and pronounced pure and wholesome by the government chemist at Washington. Four reservoir tanks have

been erected to distribute this water and pipes carry it to points throughout the camp. Along the streets are numerous sanitary bubbling fountains, the water being conveyed through ice chests sunk in the ground and when lips are placed to the bubbling fountain, ice cold water is enjoyed.

Every want of the veteran is sought to be supplied. The signal corps of the army strung over 200 miles of wire last week and rigged up nearly one hundred telephones and any need of the veteran can be called from these phones or if he desires he can communicate with any portion of the country that can be reached by telephone.

Should the veteran fall ill, a complete hospital service has been provided. Regular army hospitals have been scattered through the camp, there is a large Red Cross hospital, there are doctors and nurses for an emergency.

The town enjoys the protection of a fine field hospital that could not be better located for quietness, along the Brick Yard Lane under State Health Commissioner Dixon and this hospital is not only for the veteran, but the general public and the people of the town. Any call of distress will bring one of the ambulances with physician and nurse and all that medical science and careful nursing can do will be done for those who fall ill in crowded Gettysburg and done as thoroughly and well as in the home city of any one unfortunate taken ill.

All through the camp there are squads of Boy Scouts to wait upon the veteran, to direct him, to carry water to his tent and run errands for him.

It is difficult to give an adequate picture of the preparations for this great anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. As the hosts of Blue and Gray descended upon the camp from the trains that poured in from the Reading and Western Maryland railroads, as this host takes possession of the camp, and as they begin to enjoy what has been provided for them, there will sink into their hearts and souls the significance of the anniversary, the celebration of the half century of peace between brothers, and when the great camp is over this significance will be scattered among millions and the blessings of peace will be told to children and grandchildren and the million dollars spent for this anniversary, and the millions of dollars that have been spent in the marking of this battlefield will only have been worth while as they bear the message of peace not only to this country but to all the world. Such an anniversary as this convinces that the day is not far off when wars shall have ceased and when nations at home and abroad will arbitrate. Such an anniversary of peace, with such a message to the Union and the world should as quickly as it can be done be memorialized in some permanent way.

This unique gathering of the hosts of Blue and Gray deserves as enduring a memorial as any at Gettysburg marking the spot of an engagement between brothers.

Surgeon General Weaver of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has prepared a set of health rules and by the observance of the same he believes the veteran can add greatly to his enjoyment of the occasion. They are as follows:

Get as much sleep as possible and be regular about it.

Adhere to your diet to the rations furnished by the regular army, which are ample in quantity and sufficiently varied to gratify and satisfy all tastes.

Don't indulge in intoxicating drinks. They disturb digestion and make you more susceptible to fatigue and disease.

Don't try to meet all the old comrades at once. The camp is a big one but you have a week of it before you. Take it easy.

While the hosts of Blue and Gray come to Gettysburg in 1913 over two ribbons of steel the old roads of down the Chambersburg pike, the Fairfield road, the York pike, the Harrisburg and Carlisle roads, Emmitsburg road, and the Baltimore pike were not deserted. They were almost as much infested with the human as fifty years ago, but this time they came in automobiles. Gettysburg never saw such a throng of autos as on Sunday, June 29, 1913, and it is once demonstrated the great service of the State Constabulary in charge of Senator Penrose's candidate for president, John C. Gromore, of Pennsylvania, who brought about a different condition of affairs.

It was Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who brought about a different condition of affairs. He had a conference with the Presi-

dent on last Saturday and pointed out the importance of the Gettysburg celebration, that did not appear in the late invitation; its nation-wide significance and particularly the spirit of sectional sympathy that would result from a speech by a Southern-born President at the reunion of the North and South.

When the President realized the situation as made clear by Congressman Palmer he immediately altered his plans. Governor Tener was telegraphed that President Wilson would be here and Secretary Tumulty gave out this statement from the President.

"The President has felt constrained to forego his chance for a few days of much needed rest in New Hampshire next week because he feels it his duty to attend the celebration at Gettysburg on Friday, the Fourth of July."

Veterans' Verdict of Camp.

The Blue and Gray had but words of one meaning to say about the great peace camp. It was "all right," "fine," "splendid." "A little cool and made good use of blanket." Dozens have answered the questions put to them that it was more than expected and they were satisfied and surely this verdict must be gratifying to Major Normoyle and his host of workers as well as to everyone interested in Gettysburg.

Reunions.

Reunions by the score, yea hundreds have been planned of Company, Regiment, Brigade and larger organizations. The big tent is being partitioned off to provide for as many of these reunions as can be held there. They will be held all over the battlefield, at the monuments of the various regiments. They will be held in Gettysburg, in the Post Room and other points.

G. A. R. Encampment.

The opening of the State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last week was marked by two very interesting events. The first was the camp fire in the Court House on last Thursday evening.

Hon. Wm. T. Ziegler, commander of Corporal Skelly Post No. 9, presided and the address of welcome was made by Prof. Charles F. Sanders. Past Commander Powell was then given charge of the meeting and there was singing and talking that delighted the large audience of several hundred that crowded the room. The old war songs, "We're Tenting Tonight," "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," and other patriotic songs were sung. Among the speakers were Commander-in-Chief Alfred Beers who spoke of events of the coming week and suggested that a permanent memorial be erected to the memory of the women of the Civil War, who made the greatest sacrifices of the war. The Pennsylvania Legislature before it adjourned appropriated an additional \$35,000 and as soon as the news was sent to Secretary of War Garrison he ordered additional trains to be sent here with more tents, supplies and rations and the work of taking care of the veteran went ahead and well as in the home city of any one being delighted with the evening.

The other event was the marching of the boys of 1863 to the opening session of the encampment held in Xavier Hall on last Friday morning. They were escorted to the hall by Colonel Stewart and five squads of the Sons of Veterans preceded by the Allentown Band.

It was the Grand Army boys who caught the eye. They looked like the veterans they were, nearly every one of hair, but they carried themselves like boys of years ago, marching with precision. There were between four and five hundred in the parade and at many points they received ovations from the people on the sidewalk.

Little business was done at the meeting except the election of officers for the ensuing year. William J. Wells of Norristown, being chosen for Department Commander, Hendrick E. Paine, Scranton, Senior Vice Commander, J. W. McClure, Lancaster, Junior Vice Commander, Rev. M. L. Ganoe, a former pastor of the Methodist Church of this place, now of Altoona, Chaplain, Dr. James E. Silliman of Erie, Medical Director. The reports showed a membership of 17,826 in Pennsylvania Posts. Indiana was chosen over Lancaster for the winter meeting.

The encampment as a distinctive organization meeting was overshadowed by the great preparations for the big anniversary with arrivals coming in for same in every train.

Toll Free to Gettysburg.

As indicated several weeks ago Gettysburg would likely be toll free by time of the Anniversary. When the matter was placed in the hands of the courts orders were to be held up until the Supreme Court had spoken in the Fulton County case as to whether the Sprout Roads Act was constitutional or not. The Supreme Court handed down a decision on last Friday declaring the Sprout Roads Act to be unconstitutional. On Saturday the State acted and the Gettysburg and Chambersburg and the Gettysburg and Petersburg turnpikes were ordered to be taken over and about ten o'clock Saturday night, June 28 the word was received at the gates near Gettysburg that the March to Gettysburg on the pike was to be tollless and remain so ever afterwards.

Auto Car Service.

The auto car service from Gettysburg to Caledonia began last week. The car makes three trips daily arriving at Gettysburg at 7:25 a. m., 12:25 and 4:45 p. m. and arriving at 10:35 a. m., 2:35 and 7:35 p. m. At Caledonia connection is made with the Chambersburg and Gettysburg Electric Railway for Chambersburg.



THE GRAY AND BLUE HANDSHAKE

THEY WERE THERE.

(By Samuel Ellsworth Kiser.)
Was you among the Johnnies who
Got mixed up with that streak of
blue?
"Say, Yank, old friend, when Grant
cut loose—
You boys sure raised the very duce;
They made the blue streak gettin' out.
My! How they did get up and get!
They made the blue streak gettin' out.
I seem to see them goin' yet;
That you have often heard about:
They showed them up in that affair—
Was you among the Yankees there?
Yes, I was there, and I admit
That melody I'd be runnin' fit
If Meade had not—excuse my smile—
Took charge at Gettysburg awhile;
Says he: "Let's kind of stick around."
And, boys, how you boys did fight!
Each man a hero, yes, squire—
Twas no disgrace to have to yield,
With such a captain in the field."
"You're right, friend Johnny Reb,
you're right."
"Say, Yank, old friend, when Grant
cut loose—
You boys sure raised the very duce;
They made the blue streak gettin' out.
My! How they did get up and get!
They made the blue streak gettin' out.
Twas no disgrace to lose with Lee."
—By permission of Henry Barrett
Chamberlin and the "Chicago Record-Herald."

OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

1863

TUESDAY—JULY 1.—Veterans' Day, 2 to 4 P. M.

Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, chairman of commission, presiding.

Meeting called to order by presiding officer.

Opening prayer by Rev. George Edwards Lovejoy, chaplain-in-chief Grand Army of the Republic.

Address by Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.

Address of welcome by Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania.

Address by Hon. Alfred B. Beers, commander-in-chief Grand Army of the Republic.

Address by General Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief United Confederate Veterans.

Closing prayer by Rev. H. M. Hamill, chaplain-general United Confederate Veterans.

WEDNESDAY—JULY 2.—Military Day, 2 to 4 P. M.

Col. Andrew Cowan, Louisville, Ky., presiding.

Music.

Meeting called to order by presiding officer.

Prayer.

Address by Major-General John R. Brooke, of Pennsylvania, representative of Northern forces in the battle.

Address by Sgt. John C. Scarborough, of North Carolina, representative of Southern forces in battle.

Reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg cemetery dedication speech, by Barry Bulkley.

Address by Gen. John C. Black.

Music.

THURSDAY—JULY 3.—Governors' Day, 2 to 4 P. M.

Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, presiding.

Music.

Meeting called to order by presiding officer.

Prayer.

Address by Governor Tener.

Address by Gov. James B. McCreary, of Kentucky.

4:30 P. M. New York Veterans will hold meeting in Big Tent, Gov. Sultzer presiding.

Reunion of Philadelphia Brigade and Pickett's division at the "bloody angle."

Fireworks display at 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.—Peace Day. President Wilson presiding.

THE GREAT HANDSHAKE.

(Continued from page 1).

little over seven miles of street, with three autos abreast eight thousand autos would simply pack our streets from curb to curb and they could not move. It would be difficult for a third of that number to be able to move about in safety and yet ten times such a number are promised. It will take herculean work by the State police to prevent tangles, congestion and accidents.

An idea of the work ahead for the railroads can be gathered from the fact that by the estimates by transportation managers it will require 24 hours of continuous effort to move 40,000 veterans alone into the town. This estimate is based on the theory that trains can be moved at intervals of ten minutes each. The empty trains can not be taken care of here as there is not sufficient trackage and when they are returned and operations must be made with trains going and coming, no one can clearly tell now what is going to be the result and how estimates and theories hold out.

York, Chambersburg, Carlisle, and all the smaller towns on all sides are alive to the stupendous problem facing Gettysburg and go where you will, the hotels along every automobile route have engagements for accommodations to the limit of their capacity. Every town and every farm house, desirous of a share of the automobile traffic should post their places with signs or pick up as best they can automobile parties. Such parties will be much more comfortable at points from which they can reach the town daily. It is stated that every room in the Rexroth Hotel, McConnellsburg, fifty miles from Gettysburg has been engaged and all garage room taken.

The Pennsylvania State Health Department has arranged to have their representatives and nurses cooperate with our District Nurse Miss Kate Briel during the 50th anniversary celebration.

The COMPILER at the outset told that there was only about one thousand houses in the town. Some one has counted them and 1089 have been found. There are houses in which 40 people will be lodged and many will put away 30 and 20 but there are many where the number will not exceed 6 to 8. Gettysburg people stated the absolute facts all along that 15,000 was about the limit of the town's capacity unless people were packed in standing. It is likely that this total will be exceeded by several thousand, with every public place open and available as it looks now will be the case.

The new motor truck between Caledonia and Gettysburg has started and will make three to four trips daily. The Chambersburg auto company will also have five or six motor cars in service between Caledonia and Gettysburg.

Visitors must be on their guard to get the value of their money upon trips over the battlefield. The Park Commission gives the information that three complaints were made on Sunday of short automobile rides of 45 minutes for which \$1.00 was charged.

There are many automobiles coming into town from other places and in charge of people knowing nothing about the battlefield. Visitors should ask where cars go before starting, whether National Cemetery, Hancock Ave., the Round Tops, Devil's Den, and the Confederate avenues are included, and the First Days fight. A trip by auto over the field for \$1.00 can not be done in forty five minutes. Between 2 and 3 hours is the quickest it should be attempted if the visitor is to be given any idea of the battlefield. There are many visitors who give it days and always find something new and interesting.

The chemical apparatus of the Citizen Fire Company, of Harrisburg, with six local firemen, will come to Gettysburg during the celebration in July, having been so decided at a special meeting of city council. The expenses incurred through the trip, including the daily wages of the firemen, \$9, will be paid by the Gettysburg Anniversary Commission.

The House of Representatives at Washington formally accepted an invitation from the State of Pennsylvania to participate in the celebration and the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee headed by himself. Speaker Clark has named six Confederate veterans, three Union veterans, one Spanish war veteran and eleven other representatives, as follows: Representatives Talbot, Maryland; Stedman, North Carolina; Taylor, Alabama; Richardson, Alabama; Jones, Virginia; Estoppel, Louisiana; (Confederate veterans): Sherwood, Ohio; Guldner, New York; Kilpatrick, Iowa; (Union Veterans) Graham, Illinois; Sherley, Kentucky; Boother, Missouri; Dixie, Indiana; Maus, Illinois; Payne, New York; Burke, South Dakota; Austin, Tennessee; Nodell, Wyoming; Hurlings, Pennsylvania.

An idea may be had of the fireworks prepared for the celebration by the following: It will require a train of ten special cars to carry the fireworks and equipment to the Gettysburg battlefield for the semi-centennial celebration. There are nearly 100,000 square feet of lance and frame work used for set pieces, 3000 shells ranging from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. There will be one complete carload of rockets and two tons of red, white and blue fire.

Unusually Fine Wheat

Levi U. Folk of Mt. Pleasant township brought the COMPILER office a bunch of fine specimens of wheat and timothy last week, that are record breakers. The wheat with large, full heads, ranging in length from 52 to 58 to 64 inches and the timothy going to

ARENDSVILLE.

The South Mountain Grange of Arendtsville will hold its annual picnic on August 16. James G. McSparran of Lancaster county, who is now in Europe, will be the speaker of the day. He is one of the delegates who was sent under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress to study European agricultural conditions, including the farm credit system.

Owing to the appearance of rain last Saturday evening the festival held by the Arendtsville Fire Company only took in \$85.

Owing to the lack of rain during the last three or four weeks the raspberry crop will be short.

Hiram C. Lady, wife and daughter Mary, were at West Chester last week to witness the graduating of their son Ira, who was a student at the West Chester Normal School. Mr. and Mrs. George Oyler and daughter Eva were also there to witness the graduating of their daughter Ellen.

Mr. and Mrs. Gulden and little daughter of Hanover were over Sunday visitors in the home of Mead Taylor, her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Darone of Philadelphia are visiting in the home of Mrs. Sadie I. Raffensperger, his mother-in-law.

Miss Ada Illison of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is the guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Myers.

David Hartzen of the West, is visiting his brother H. W. Hartzell in this place.

Luther Lady spent several days in Harrisburg last week.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Adams County met in the Presbyterian Church, York Springs, June 20, with a good attendance. Rev. Gladfelter of the Lutheran Church welcomed the convention. Miss Anna Hooper of York Springs, conducted the devotional service. Miss Annie Sheely of Arendtsville, County President, then took charge of the meeting. Miss Kauffman acting as secretary in the absence of Miss Bertha Heiges, county secretary. There are eight Unions, six were represented in convention. There are five Loyal Temperance Legions all the Unions sent reports through their delegates, these showing that all are at work doing something in this great cause.

The noontide prayer was led by Mrs. Philip Houck. Miss Mae Gardner introduced the ministers of York Springs, Revs. Gladfelter, Stine, Gardner and McGarvey.

The delegates and friends were invited to the home of Mrs. Sara Gardner where a delicious and abundant luncheon was served by the members of York Springs Union. The afternoon session was opened by a duet by Rev. and Mrs. Gladfelter, then the reports from the superintendent of departments. Flower Mission report visits, flowers, delicacies and literature to the sick and shut in. Much literature distributed and articles of clothing, 200 bouquets to veterans and railroad men on Memorial Day. Visits to the County Home with flowers, jellies, cake, oranges and strawberries at different seasons.

COCAINE WHICH DULLS THE NERVES never yet cured Nasal Catarrh. The heavy feeling in the forehead, the stuffed-up sensation and the watery discharge from eyes and nose, along with all the other miseries attending the disease, are put to rout by Ely's Snell and taste are restored, breathing is made normal. Until you try this remedy, you can form no idea of the good it will do you. Is applied directly to the sore spot. All drugists, 30c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Advertisement.

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They are popular just now

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FLAGS

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DOUGHERTY & HARTLEY

21-22

Advertisement.

21-

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Another good feature about them is the peculiar fact that those sitting on the porch can see out, but passersby cannot see in.

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Not only make your porch cool by day, but cool adjoining rooms, and give you by night a perfect

Sleeping Porch

moderate in price and last for years. Vudor Porch Shades come completely equipped; nothing but a screwdriver is required to hang them.

They Last for Years

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GUERNSEY Hollow Tile SILO

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Guaranteed Jewelry**PENROSE MYERS**

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64 York Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

STORY OF OLD JOHN BURNS

THE ECCENTRIC HUMAN AS KNOWN TO PEOPLE HERE.

A Scotchman Lacking Humor and the Subject of Many Practical Jokes.

Bret Harte with a poet's license has presented in his poem on John Burns a character and picture that will be accepted for many a long day as truth without the discount due to poetic license. Old John Burns was in fact as picturesque a human as the most fastidious community for the unusual could desire. The facts here gathered came from those personally acquainted with the man. They give emphasis to the picturesqueness of the man.

Bret Harte describes John Burns: "He wore an ancient long buff vest yellow as saffron, but his best; And buttoned over his manly breast Was a bright blue coat with a rolling collar.

And large gilt buttons, size of a dollar With tall that country folks call "swaller."

He wore a broad brimmed bell-crowned hat White as the locks on which it sat.

Bret Harte was quite accurate in this description but when he adds: "Never had such a sight been seen For forty years on the village green."

For forty years on the village green, he is dealing in poetic license and not fact, for the costume of Burns was his daily dress. "The "swaller" tail coat

their fun in boisterous horseplay, when a holiday was celebrated with blindfolded wheelbarrow races to see which one would come nearest the flag pole in the center of the diamond. Or it would be a bag race and a broken limb was only an incident. The Fourth of July would be celebrated by taking Jake Strickhouser's big six horse wagon apart and putting it together again on the roof of the market house in the square. Or perhaps every stable would be emptied of its wheeled vehicles and the owners would find their property packed in the square next morning. Or perhaps it was a contest to try to climb a slippery pole with a dollar on the top or a greased pig race would be pulled off. It was all fun of the horseplay variety.

John Burns utterly lacked the power to appreciate this variety of fun and was for years the butt of much of this fun in the town. He never understood when it was on, and only relished it when it seemed some tormenter was to be punished and would have to suffer.

As an illustration Burns was an avowed enemy of the secret society or order and would air himself with vehemence on many occasions.

David A. Buehler had an office in

the square at the Eoyer, now Eckert, corner, and Burns would occasionally drop in there of an evening and air himself on subject of secret societies and a large crowd of men entered into

the sport of having some fun at his expense. On the evening in question about fifty men, a number of them Odd Fellows, gathered in Mr. Buehler's office and it had been previously arranged that Burns should be there. An argument was started on secret orders,

that Burns was taken to the seances prepared by some joker and was always told some hot stuff from some dead acquaintance and calculated to embarrass someone living. Straight Burns

would go to the living with the story and more than likely the second party would be in on the joke and keep the ball rolling until it went on for days and it would often be a week or more before one of these practical jokes was called and would become the talk of the town, everybody laughing over it except poor Burns who did not know what this fun was nor would believe it when told.

John Burns was always radically in earnest and vehement in expression.

On one Fourth of July at a celebration

there was a tableau of the Goddess of

Liberty with a foot raised on a step

higher than the other foot and with arms extended unfurling the flag. Burns only saw the exposed ankle of the Goddess and rantingly condemned it afterwards, asking "Who ever heard of a Goddess," with broad accent on the second syllable, "with a bared leg."

This inquiry was one the jokers again

and again put to him in after years

and it always started him ranting.

Burns at one time lived in Bendersville and at the time was a great

walker, often walking from that place

to Gettysburg and back again and on

one occasion he was asked what had

brought him to town and he replied

that he "had heard there was going to

be an eclipse of the moon and had

walked to town to see it." That re-

mark suggests that perhaps Burns was

not as dead to humor as he apparently

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It could not be said that Burns was

batty. He was not considered in that

light. He was simply eccentric, an

odd human, who had lost that element

of balance—humor—out of his make-

One of the best Cavalry bronzes on battlefield—6th N. Y. Cav.—Borod Ave.

wsa made by a Gettysburg tailor, and Burns took the bait and began a white crowned hat by a hatter of the trade. As he talked the men took on town. The dress was not unusual for black and threatening looks and those days. The dress suit of the were, horse whispers. Finally Uncle Revolution days, knee britches, silver, John Culp played his part in the joke buckle shoes, and three corner hat had by slipping over to Burns and telling passed away but at the opening of the him that all these men belonged to civil war, the "swaller" tall and stovetop secret societies and he had insulted pipe hat was in its prime in Gettysburg and they were going to assassinate him. It was the garb of two-thirds made him. Burns believed what he of the men in the picture of the Globe, was told, and became awfully serious. One taken in 1863, reproduced several years ago in the COMPILER.

Burns at one time lived in Bendersville and at the time was a great walker, often walking from that place to Gettysburg and back again and on one occasion he was asked what had brought him to town and he replied that he "had heard there was going to be an eclipse of the moon and had walked to town to see it." That remark suggests that perhaps Burns was not as dead to humor as he apparently appeared, but he lived to have that fun at him again and again.

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One of the best Cavalry bronzes on battlefield—6th N. Y. Cav.—Borod Ave.

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BATTLE'S GREATEST POEM

THE REASON FOR THE BATTLE
OF GETTYSBURG.The Diary of a Veteran Who Went
Through the Gettysburg
Campaign.

Many poems have had Gettysburg as the theme, many of them have been good, but many would not take first rank. It is believed that of the poems that have been written, the one that would rank first in its compelling rhythm, its thrilling inspiration, its majesty of thought and its great human message is "High Tide at Gettysburg," by Will Henry Thompson. He was a Southern poet, born in Georgia, serving in the Confederate army throughout the Civil War, removing to Indiana he practiced law at Crawfordsville. Later he emigrated to Washington Territory, residing in Seattle.

HIGH TIDE AT GETTYSBURG.

(By Will Henry Thompson.)
A cloud possessed the hollow field,
The gathering battle's smoky shield,
Athwart the gloom the lightning dashed.
And thro' the cloud some horsemen dashed
And from the heights the thunder pealed.

Then at the brief command of Lee
Moved out that matchless infantry,
With Pickett leading grandly down
To rush against the roaring crown
Of those dread heights of destiny.

Far heard above the angry guns
A cry across the tumult runs.
The voice that rang thro' Shiloh's woods.
And Chancellorsville's solitudes—
The fierce South cheering on her sons.
Ah, how the withering tempest blew
Against the front of Pettigrew;
A khamsin wind that scorched and sing'd
Like that infernal flame that fringed
The British squares at Waterloo!

A thousand fell where Kemper led,
A thousand died where Garnett bled;
In blinding flame and strangling smoke
The remnant through the batteries broke
And crossed the works with Armistead.

"Once more in glory's van with me!"
Virginia cried to Tennessee.
"We two, together, come what may,
Shall stand upon these works to day—
The reddest day in history!"

Brave Tennessee! In reckless way
Virginia heard her comrades say:
"Close round this rent and riddled rag!"
What time she set her battle flag
Amid the guns of Doubleday.

But who shall break the guards that wait?
Before the awful face of Fate?
The tattered standards of the South
Were shivered at the cannon's mouth,
And all her hopes were desolate.

In vain the Tennessean set
His breast against the bayonet!
In vain Virginia charged and raged,
A tigress in her wrath uncaged,
Till all the hill was red and wet!

Above the bayonets, mixed and crossed,
Men saw a gray, gigantic ghost
Receding through the battle cloud,
And heard across the tempest loud
The death cry of a nation lost!

The brave went down! Without disgrace,
They leaped to ruin's red embrace.
They only heard fame's thunders wake.

And saw the dazzling sunburst break
In smiles on Glory's bloody face!

Fold up the banners! Smelt the guns!
Love rules. Her gentler purpose runs.
A mighty Mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons!

Reason for the Battle of Gettysburg
AS TOLD BY ALEXANDER MCCLURE.

The one paramount reason for the Gettysburg campaign was the necessity for the Confederacy to gain the recognition of England and France, and the Gettysburg campaign was solely the result of that impious necessity. Lee had then the largest Confederate army that ever was formed in line of battle, but he well knew, as did the Confederate authorities, that the supply of men was almost entirely exhausted, and that the South could not stand the strain of a long continued war. If the recognition of the Confederacy by France and England could have been accomplished, it would practically have ended the war, as the North would have been unable to maintain the conflict with such odds against it. The campaign was most carefully planned, and it was expected that Lee should cross the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge, defeat the Union army in battle, and thus open the way for the speedy capture of Baltimore and Washington. Could that have been achieved there is little doubt that England and France would have promptly recognized the Confederacy, and thus established it permanently among the nations of the earth.

But, while the question of winning recognition from England and France made an aggressive movement necessary on the part of the Confederacy, there were other reasons which, in the opinion of the Southern leaders, fully warranted the belief that the chances were largely in favor of the complete success of such a campaign. The officers and men of Lee's army firmly believed that they could defeat the army of the Potomac where ever they might

be brought face to face in battle. They greatly under-estimated the valor and fighting qualities of the Northern troops, who were compelled to fight Lee's army in chosen position often largely outweighed all of the Union army's advantage in numbers. A considerable portion of Lee's army during the invasion was in and about Chambersburg for a week, and conversed freely with our people. Some of them doubted the expediency of an aggressive campaign in the North, but all felt absolute confidence in achieving victory over the Army of the Potomac whenever and wherever they should meet in battle.

In addition to the confidence that the Southern leaders all felt in the success of Lee's army in any battle with the Army of the Potomac, there was in the judgment of most of them, a strong incentive to a campaign of invasion in what they regarded as a divided sentiment in the North that would be developed into revolutionary action by the success of Lee's army in a battle on Pennsylvania or Maryland soil. General Lee, himself, refers rather vaguely to this condition that certainly was regarded as one of the strong arguments in favor of the movement in his official report of the Pennsylvania campaign. After stating the military reasons for the movement he adds: "In addition to these results, it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success."

Congress had enacted a national conscription law that was approved on the 3rd of March, 1863, and a large draft had been ordered by the Government. There were murmurings of revolutionary opposition to the draft in some sections of the country, notably in New York city, where fearful riots were the result of the enforcement of the conscription act, and in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, where the Mollie Maguires, who had many sympathetic followers, were in open rebellion, and in Indiana where powerful secret organizations were maintained to hinder enforced military service.

It was naturally believed by the Confederate Government and by General Lee himself that if he succeeded in defeating the Army of the Potomac on Northern soil, and captured Baltimore or Washington, not only the recognition of the Confederacy by European Governments would follow, but that the North, in the face of such a hopeless conflict, would be precipitated into open rebellion against the war. The national conscription act was assailed before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the issue of its constitutionality was pending at the time of Lee's invasion, with the general belief that the decision of the Court would be adverse to the validity of the law. Strong reasons were thus presented to both the civil and military authorities of the Confederacy in favor of the invasion of the North, and there is little reason to doubt that had success crowned Lee's struggle at Gettysburg, and the capture of Washington or even Baltimore accomplished, the recognition of the Confederacy by foreign Government would have been prompt and general, and the success of the Confederacy assured.

A SOLDIER'S DIARY FROM FIELD
Covering the Period of the Gettysburg Campaign.

The following are extracts from the diary of Wm. Hayes Grier, a member of Co. A, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, editor of the "Columbia Independent," written in the field. Only that portion covering the Gettysburg campaign.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.
Rebels are in Pennsylvania, in heavy force. A battle is expected at Carlisle. Our regiment left camp at Upton's Hill, and marched out the Leesburg pike, about five miles and encamped. It is raining, which will be a good initiation for us, as we have not been in shelter tents for over four months.

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1863.
The Rebels have left and our advance is in pursuit. They slipped off very quietly. We left our hill about sundown and started toward Emmitsburg. It was very muddy and awful dark. We went about seven miles and bivouacked on the other side of Marsh Run. The Reserves were all mixed up as it was so dark that it was impossible to tell one Company or Regiment from another.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1863.
These two slips of paper are witnesses to the fact that the claims of want and suffering were recognized by the French government even during the most turbulent times of its existence.—London Post.

THE CONQUEST OF DISEASE.
The wonderful achievements wrought by bacilli cultures and the preparation of preventive serums place modern physicians in a position surpassing that of the ancient magi or medieval alchemists and render their services to mankind more striking than the proudest exploits of Alexander or Cyrus. In the campaign against virulent diseases the quiet microscopist in his study, like a Pasteur, Flexner or Carrel, is unostentatiously warring with armies the conquest of which outmatches the military feats of a Caesar or a Charlemagne.—Philadelphia Press.

HOW DOES IT GET ACROSS?
At a certain eastern university one of the professors was conducting an examination in physiology. He asked for a description of the circulation at the extremities, meaning, of course, the capillary circulation.

The youth he called upon evidently did not know much about the matter for he replied that the blood went down one leg and up the other—Yonath's Companion.

A CONDITION.
"My dear," said the bride, who had been her husband's stenographer, "there is one speech you used to make in the office which I want you never to repeat in our home."

"You alarm me, my dear. What was the speech?"
"I want you to take my dictation."

—Baltimore American.

Not Well Advertised.

Physicians—Well, but if your little pig won't grow big and fat you must go to the vet. Woman (who has brought her pet pig to the doctor's) Oh, doctor, I have no confidence in him, he's so thin himself!—Flegel's Blatter.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.
Broke camp at 6 o'clock and started on our tramp. We halted to take dinner on the old battlefield of Drainsville. After dinner we put out again. Raining all the time. Our day's march was quite severe. The distance traveled was about seventeen miles, in mud and rain. We are now within eight miles of Leesburg, and five miles from Edwards Ferry. Will cross into Maryland to-morrow.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.
Broke camp at 6 o'clock and moved on. Crossed the Potomac on pontoons at Edwards Ferry and marched through fields, over ditches, and everything else. We had some rain and any quantity of mud. Marched sixteen miles and were pretty well fatigued. We are supposed to join Meade's corps. Camped at Monocacy Junction.

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1863.
Left camp at 6 a.m. and marched about 12 miles. We are now connected with the Fifth Corps. Gen. Hooker has been relieved by Gen. Meade, who takes command to-day. We are encamped within two miles of Frederick. Gen. Sykes now commands the Fifth Corps. We are in a poor place, as we dare not burn any rails, and wood is very scarce. We were in this Corps, just one year ago.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863.
Broke camp at daylight with everything ready to move but did not start until afternoon. The wagons delayed so much that we only marched two miles in four hours. We are now lying along the road opposite Frederick. From 6 p.m. to 12 midnight we had a hard march. We went about seven miles about as fast as our legs would carry us.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.
Mustered for pay this morning at 6 a.m. and moved at 7. Passed through Liberty, Middleburg and Uniontown. Marched about 18 miles and camped for the night near Uniontown. Here we came up to the Second Corps. The Fifth Corps passed here yesterday morning. Have not had any mail for six days.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.
Broke camp at Uniontown at 5 a.m. and marched through Frizzelburg and several small villages. We marched slow and easy and at 6 o'clock in the evening halted within five miles of Hanover. Here we exchanged our cartridges and fixed everything in fighting trim. We then passed through Hanover, and on five miles beyond, and encamped at 1 o'clock in the morning.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.
Broke camp at 5 a.m. marched two miles and halted for breakfast. Arrived near Gettysburg at noon. Rested until 3 p.m. and were then ordered forward. The first brigade lost a great many. Col. Taylor of the Bucktails was killed. Our brigade was ordered to take a very high hill. We took the "hill," capturing several prisoners, about eleven o'clock at night. It was a worse place to climb than South Mountain. Troops of Longstreet's Corps were opposed to us.

(The very high hill referred to here turned out to be Round Top, but the name was then unknown to us.)

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.
The ball opened this morning with cannonading. The Rebels advanced in three solid columns, and were driven back with heavy loss by our artillery. In the afternoon I witnessed a cavalry charge of the 8th Illinois, but they were repulsed. It was a brave feat. In the evening the Rebel right was driven back about two miles. The left was driven about eight. The Rebels were decidedly whipped. The Sixth Corps is getting in their rear.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.
Moved from the top to the bottom of the hill this morning. We have a stone wall thrown up the whole length of the peak. Commenced to rain about noon and rained all day. No fighting of any account to-day. Went over the field to see the dead. Ours have been buried but the Rebels lay thick. Men are busy burying them now. It is supposed the Rebels are leaving.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1863.
The Rebels have left and our advance is in pursuit. They slipped off very quietly. We left our hill about sundown and started toward Emmitsburg. It was very muddy and awful dark. We went about seven miles and bivouacked on the other side of Marsh Run. The Reserves were all mixed up as it was so dark that it was impossible to tell one Company or Regiment from another.

THE BREATHING SOLE SHOE.

Two Curious Autographs.

One of the most expensive autograph albums ever bought was that purchased by Lord Clancarty at Paris in 1831 for the sum of £1,500.

Among these autographs, all of which bear the signatures of celebrated persons, there are two which are curious because of their brevity. The first one reads:

"Mlle. Clairon has no bread. Lucien Bonaparte."

The other consists of two lines only:

"Good for 2,000 francs, payable on sight to Mlle. Clairon by the treasurer of the ministry. Chaptal."

The money was paid within the hour.

These two slips of paper are witnesses to the fact that the claims of want and suffering were recognized by the French government even during the most turbulent times of its existence.

C. B. KITZMILLER

For Results Avertise in the COMPILER

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives in the estate of Catherine Jane Beckman, of Hamilton Township, Adams County, Pa., that a Citation has been issued by Florence Louisa Pittenturf, a creditor, upon me, E. H. Berkheimer, Register of Wills of Adams County, Pa., for the granting of Letters of Administration on said estate.

Now therefore know ye, that said Letters of Administration on said estate will be granted, unless the heirs or rightful parties appear and show cause why said letters should not be granted, on or before Wednesday, July 23rd A. D. 1913.

E. H. BERKHEIMER,
Register of Wills.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives in the estate of Paris Erb, late of Adams County, that a Citation has been issued by H. J. Hartman, a creditor, upon me, E. H. Berkheimer, Register of Wills of Adams County, Pa., for the granting of Letters of Administration on said estate.

Now therefore know ye, that said Letters of Administration on said estate will be granted, unless the heirs or rightful parties appear and show cause why said letters should not be granted, on or before Wednesday, July 23rd A. D. 1913.

E. H. BERKHEIMER,
Register of Wills.

WANTED—House to house salesmen

to sell the Hansomest, Easiest Running and Best constructed Vacuum

Sweeper on the market today. We gave a good proposition. Address

STANDARD NOVELTY WORKS.

Duncannon, Penna.

Advertisement

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives in the estate of Sarah A. Althoff and Wm. J. Althoff, of Mt. Joy township, Adams County, Pa., that the said Althoffs have died and that the estate is now in the hands of the executors, Wm. J. Althoff and his wife, Mrs. Althoff, and the executors have appointed me, E. H. Berkheimer, Register of Wills of Adams County, Pa., to administer the estate.

Now therefore know ye, that said Letters of Administration on said estate will be granted, unless the heirs or rightful parties appear and show cause why said letters should not be granted, on or before Wednesday, July 23rd A. D. 1913.

JACOB A. APPLER,
Administrator.

J. L. WILHAMS, Atty.

TENTS, cots, awnings and camp

equipment to hire. Chas. L. Schaefer, 419 W. King St., Lancaster, Pa.

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Gasoline is the blood—the life force—of the auto—

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Free—320 page book—all about oil.

Waverly Oil Works Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DEATH LIST OF A WEEK

THOSE WHO HAVE ANSWERED
THE LAST SUMMONS

Several Deaths in the Houghtelin Family Within a Month

PROF. FREDERICK FIGERT died in Des Moines, Iowa, aged 40 years. He leaves a wife who is the daughter of W. H. and the late Ada Mac Millan Houghtelin, also a son and a daughter aged 5 and 6 years. Prof. Figert was a man of marked ability and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was superintendent of schools in Marion, Iowa. His death after a short illness comes as a great shock to a large circle of friends.

LEVI TAYLOR, a well known resident of Menallen township, died June 23, Monday, aged 86 years, 6 months and 5 days. On Sunday morning Mr. Taylor arose in apparently the best of health and about noon sustained a stroke of apoplexy which caused his death inside of twenty-four hours. He was a faithful member of the Bendersville Lutheran Church for a period of over 60 years. The following children survive: Harvey Taylor of Menallen township, Aaron and Ambrose of Ia., Mrs. Joseph Bream of Bigerville, Jerry Taylor at home, Mrs. Edwin Bream of York Springs, also 17 grand children and 9 great grand children, also one brother, Joseph Taylor of Topeka, Kan., and one sister, Mrs. Leah Beamer of Altoona. The funeral services were held last Wednesday morning with interment in the Bendersville cemetery, Rev. Arnold conducting the services.

WILLIAM GROFT, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Groft, of McSherrystown, died on Friday, June 20, from diphtheria, after an illness of only a few days. The body was interred in St. Mary's Cemetery on Saturday morning. The father, who is afflicted with the same disease, is improving.

MRS. SARAH C. DIEHL, wife of Henry H. Diehl, died at her home in New Oxford, Sunday, July 22, from a complication of diseases, aged 69 years, 3 months and 11 days. She had been in failing health for several years, though she was able to be up and about until Saturday evening previous to her death. She is survived by her husband and one son, Edward H. Diehl of Mercedes, Texas. Three brothers and two sisters also survive. Solomon Spangler of Indiana, Edward and Leo J. Spangler and Mrs. Edward Saltman of York, and Mrs. Samuel Hoke of Spring Grove. The funeral was held last Friday, with services at her late home and interment in New Oxford cemetery, Rev. C. W. Baker officiating.

JOHN BURNET of Drakeville, Iowa, died last week, in his 55th year. He was a native of West Virginia and at an early age went west and became prominently identified with the development of Iowa. He was a grandfather of Mrs. Wm. A. Grauville of Gettysburg.

MRS. CHARLES R. WATSON of Chambersburg died last Thursday, aged 21 years. Her husband is a fireman on the C. V. R. R. and returned to his home from his run to learn of his wife's death. They had been married about a year ago. An infant had been recently born and died a week ago. Mrs. Watson had not been well but her condition was not regarded as dangerous. She was a Miss McDermott of this county.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

BAUBLITZ-KING.—Harry Baublitz of Hanover and Miss Edna King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward King of Littlestown, were united in marriage at Trinity Lutheran parsonage, Westminster, Md., by the pastor, Rev. W. L. Seabrook, Monday, June 22. The newly wedded couple will make their future home in Hanover.

CLUNK—GROFT.—Charles Clunk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clunk, and Miss Genevieve Groft, daughter of Mrs. Geo. Groft, of Irishtown, were married at a baptismal mass in Conewago Chapel at 7 a.m. Wednesday, June 24. Rev. Germanus Kohl officiating. They were attended by Miss Bertha Clunk, sister of the groom, and Charles Groft, brother of the bride. The groom is employed in the New Oxford shoe factory, while the bride was a cigarmaker in the B. P. Topper factory, McSherrystown. Mr. and Mrs. Clunk will reside at the bride's home.

BANKERT—BURGOON.—A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Union Mills, Thursday, June 19, when Miss N. Leola, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burgoon, became the bride of Nonias V. Bankert, a popular salesman in the store of G. W. Yerger, Union Mills. The ceremony was performed by the bride's pastor, Rev. M. Davidson, pastor of Moorehead M. E. Church. The bride wore a handsome gown of white voile trimmed in lace and pearl beads. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Alice Zacharias, and cousin, Miss Cora Bankert. The flower girls, who entered the parlor with baskets of roses, and with white ribbons, formed an aisle for the bride and groom. The wedding march was played by Miss Freya Yerger. Following the ceremony the guests were served with a bountiful repast. The bride received many handsome and useful presents. Guests were present from Baltimore, Littlestown, New Windsor and Westminster.

LEESE—GROSS.—On June 15, by the Rev. Shetler, at Holtzswam Church, Robert H. C. Leese and Mabel E. Gross, both of New Oxford.

DIEHL—BAIRD.—A quiet wedding took place at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening, June 24, in the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Oxford, in which John C. Diehl, formerly of New Oxford, Pa., chief draftsman for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Reno, and Miss Mary Thomas Baird, daughter of Mr.

J. H. Baird, were united in marriage by Rev. James E. Skillington. The bride's maid was Miss Mary Bowman, a cousin of the bride, and the best man was Allen Diehl, the groom's brother. Mr. and Mrs. Diehl left the same night for a wedding trip that will include a visit among the Great Lakes. The groom has been a resident of Reno for the past three years, holding the position above named. He was educated at Pennsylvania College, this place, and is a graduate of the Polytechnical College of Boston, Mass. The bride is a well educated and estimable young lady. She is the only child of J. H. Baird who is the only male descendant of the late William and Margaret Baird, pioneer settlers of Reno. The groom is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Diehl of New Oxford.

AFTER HALF A CENTURY.

Gettysburg, July 1863; July, 1913

BY J. HOWARD WERT

The Blue and Gray together meeting

To talk their battles o'er,

To a united land send greeting,

That sounds from shore to shore.

Each warmly clasps the hand ex-

changed

of foes, now friends forever;

And hails the peacock that defended

A Union none can sever.

Sons of Veterans Camp Closes.

The Sons of Veterans in Camp Gen.

O. O. Howard, Col. Henry Stewart

commanding, spent an agreeable week

with Gettysburg last week.

The camp broke Saturday morning.

The Sons of Veterans in their camp life with the

experience of nine years back of them

show themselves to be almost equal to

the real thing. They began the day

with revile at 6 o'clock in the morn-

ing, breakfast at 6.20, after the morn-

ing meal until 10 o'clock was devoted

to guard mount, battalion drills and

maneuvers. The care of the camp oc-

cupied time from 10 to the noon mess.

The afternoon was largely given over

to tours of the battlefield. The even-

ing mess was at 5 o'clock and when it

was over, came the first call for the

evening parade and at 7 o'clock the

dress parade was held each evening on

the Prep campus except Wednesday

evening when the parade was made

through town and this was marred by

the Western Maryland R. R. breaking

into two parts as the line came up

Carlisle street, half getting over the

tracks and the remaining half remain-

ing behind but catching up with the

front body later on.

The Marine Band of Allentown fur-

nished the music for the Sons of Veter-

ans, being located at the camp, tak-

ing part in the dress parade and giv-

ing concerts in the evening.

The social feature of the camp was

the dance on Tuesday evening led by

Col. and Mrs. Stewart.

The State convention of the civic

body of the Sons of Veterans met in

Xavier Hall on Wednesday morning.

The National Commander-in-Chief

Grant, of Hartford, arrived on the

morning train on the Reading and was

escorted to the hall by Colonel Stew-

art with the band and two companies.

The address of welcome was made by

John D. Keith, Esq., of this place and

was responded to by Division Com-

mander Callahan. The balance of the

morning was taken up with reports.

On Wednesday afternoon Sunbury

was chosen without opposition as the

place for next year's encampment. It

was decided to award a \$25 gold medal

at next year's encampment to the boy

or girl, not over sixteen years of age

residing in a town where there is a

Sons of Veterans Camp, who writes

the best essay of not over 500 words

on "The Battle of Gettysburg."

The following officers were elected:

Commander, T. N. Ruch, Hellertown;

senior vice commander, C. A. Boyles,

McKeesport; junior vice commander,

Monroe Gaston, Pottsville; division

council, W. L. Biggs, H. S. Coggins

and H. M. Zuhadel; delegate at large

to encampment at Chautauqua in

August, R. C. Miller, Gettysburg.

A telegram announced the death of

Past Commander V. T. Jones, of Pitts-

burgh. The newly elected officers

were installed by Commander Grant,

of Hartford.

Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans held their sessions at the Photoplay Theatre and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Louisa Uhl, Allentown; vice president, Miss Marie Sipe, Philadelphia; treasurer, Mrs. Libbie Meis, Philadelphia; chaplain, Mrs. Mary Baker, Bethlehem; council, Mrs. Nawthorne, Phoenixville; Mrs. Kate S. Britton, Philadelphia; Mrs. Jessie Stewart, Gettysburg.

More Good Roads.

In the bill which has been reported to the Senate eighty-three routes are to be added to the road system. The total mileage is 2,100.

Among the new routes are:

Adams county—Gettysburg to Em-

mitsburg via Greenmount, and York

Springs to Carlisle via Carlisle.

Cumberland county—Mount Holly

Springs to Bigerville via Carlisle and

Heidersburg, and Mount Holly

Springs to Bendersville via Mount Ta-

bor.

The supervisors of roads of Cono-

wago township, Adams county, Joseph

Lawrence and John A. Bair, have just

completed the new township turnpike

from McSherrystown borough to Edge-

grove, a distance of one mile, less

twenty feet. The construction of this

road is said to have cost \$2,175, which

has been paid by the township. The

width of the road is 16 feet, the same

as all roads built by our State. When

compared with the construction of the

State road leading from Hanover to

York Road Station, which is but one

mile and seventy-seven one hundred

and a half feet long, vast difference will

be seen in its cost. The latter road cost

the State of Pennsylvania the sum of

\$23,450, or \$13,400 per mile.

Rev. Dr. M. Coover, a professor in

the Lutheran Theological Seminary,

in company with a professor of the

University of Chicago, has sailed for

England and Switzerland, where they

will spend the summer.

A WAR TIME RECOLLECTION
(Continued from page 3.)

he thought he was dying, but he said, "I don't regret it." We soon lifted him up and placed him on the stretchers as gently as possible and started for the town.

After leaving the cemetery we crossed the road and laid our burden down to rest on a brick pavement in front of a brick house, and, glancing up to the second story window, I saw a lady who had just peeped from the window quickly pulling herself back, and in a moment reappeared and, throwing a fine pillow from the window, say, "Place that under his head." Perhaps her husband or brother was in the same war fighting on the other side, but she had the heart of a noble woman and I sincerely thanked her for her kindness.

We again picked up our wounded comrade and in a little while we were at the Taylor House. As we carried him up the steps a surgeon was coming out. He looked in the wounded man's face and cried out: "Why, John, I thought you were back in your ward!"

Gettysburg Compiler

Gettysburg, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1913

W. ARCH McCLEAN,Editor.

Subscription Price\$1.00 a Year.

Advertising Rates on Application

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that their nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground; The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The Field of Gettysburg.

The camp now of fifty years, we're bridging here to-day.
Again the Field of Gettysburg, again the Blue and Gray.
That chasm; O how broad and deep, that lies twixt now and then.
To day we have the bonds of peace instead of warlike men.
All wear the Gray—in silver locks—the marks of time attend,
But all to-day would don the Blue their country to defend.
"The North," "The South," the line we now no longer know.
Our Stars and Stripes now over all a glorious Union show.
Again the field of Gettysburg, but now in friendship true.
The men who wore Gray, the men who wore the Blue.
Fifty years ago—the past—it was the present then;
On the field fierce conflict raged, O strong courageous men,
Each valiant for his choice, each to his flag was true,
But the men on one side wore the Gray—the others wore the Blue.
Fifty years—the future then so far, now to day,
But the future when it comes, always shows the better way.
Again the Field of Gettysburg, and memory of the past,
Again the field of Gettysburg, now friendly hands to clasp.
Out in the front in battle, you were not cowards then;
You have the courage here to-day to show that you are God-like men.
Here where your comrades fell, may we hope that wars will cease
in memory of the honored dead, may we always stand for peace.
The Past, the Present, the Future in time so nearly blend,
But the future always when it comes, shows what is best for men.

R. E. LAWRENCE,
Carrollton, O.

June 26, 1913

Court Decree.

President Judge S. McC. Swope handed down several opinions last week in cases that had been argued and decisions reserved.

In the case of Paul S. Reaver vs. J. A. Tawney, in which latter asked to be allowed to open judgment and to defend upon the question of a guarantee of a mule bought; Judge Swope filed an opinion refusing to allow judgment to be opened.

In the divorce case of Alva C. Bankert vs. Clayton O. Bankert, a decree in divorce was granted.

At the last session of the court a divorce was decreed in case of J. G. Stover from his wife.

In the case of Clinton Mehring vs. Alex. H. Rebert, defendant was permitted to perfect his appeal by entering the proper bail.

In the case stated of R. H. Lupp vs. Directors of Poor, involving expenses in a quarantine case, judgment was entered for plaintiff for \$32.50 and costs with right of appeal.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Montgomery of Williamsport are visiting Mr. Montgomery's sister Miss Kate Briel.

Prof. Huber G. Buehler of Lakeville, Conn. is spending a few days in town.

Roots
Barks Herbs

That have great medicinal power, are raised to their highest efficiency, for purifying and enriching the blood, as they are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

4000 testimonials received by actual count in two years. Be sure to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is today in usual liquid form or encapsulated tablets called Sarsatabs.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

ALONG THE LINES OF INDIVIDUAL HAPPENINGS.

Comings and Goings, Social Events and Other Items of Interest.

Mrs. H. H. Sharp and son of Mechanicsburg and Mrs. J. K. Robb and son of New Kingston are visiting at the home of Hon. W. A. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse and children are visiting Mrs. Helen Keith.

Ernest Ziegler and family of Baltimore are spending several weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ziegler.

John Smith, the Drummer Boy of '63, formerly of Gettysburg, now of Ohio is spending two weeks among old friends in town. Mr. Smith led his party from the train on Thursday evening, beating his war time drum. He is said to be the only man who could play a tune on a drum.

Mrs. E. H. True and Miss Frances Fritchey have gone to Vivemont to spend a month.

Augustus Bentley of Princeton, Kentucky returned to Gettysburg and the scenes of his boyhood on Friday. He will spend the days among friends in town. He is a son of the late Levi Bentley and enlisted in the Signal Corps with Jack Krauth, John Huber, Joe Meals and others from here, and is their only survivor.

Miss Constance Schmucker of Germantown is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Duncan.

Miss Elleta Spangler of Harrisburg visiting Miss Mary Kohler.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Frazier have returned from their wedding trip.

Prof. and Mrs. Fred. Troxell spent last week with friends in Biglerville.

Miss John Suesserott, of Chambersburg, is visiting at the home of her grand parents, Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert.

Mrs. Ellenberger and daughter, Romane, of Bethlehem, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Ross Appler and son, of Hanover, are spending two weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Appler.

W. W. Wolf, of Lewis, Cass Co., Iowa, known when in Gettysburg as "Bubb" Wolf, is visiting in town after 42 years absence. He is the oldest child of H. G. Wolf who was a Clerk of the Courts of this county at one time, and a grandson of George Wolf a former governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McCartney of Punxsutawney and sons J. K. and W. R. McCartney of Pittsburgh are visiting the Misses Kendlehart on East Middle St.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCullough have returned from a two weeks honeymoon at Graebenborg.

Paul Siegmaster of Grandmire, Canada is spending some time at his home on Seminary Ridge.

Mrs. Grauville Swope of Baltimore is the guest of Mrs. Calvin Hamilton.

Mrs. C. M. Stock and daughter Miss Meta Stock are spending sometime at the home of Hon. Wm. N. McClean.

Miss Elizabeth Gitt of Hanover has been the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Allen Dickson for several days.

Rev. and Mrs. Kistler of Hartwick Seminary in New York state are visiting Mrs. Kistler's sister Mrs. Salome Stewart.

Emanuel Ziegler of Philadelphia is visiting in town for a few days.

J. Guyon Weirman of Aarndtsville and Clarence P. Zapp of Heidersburg were members of the graduating class of Perkins Seminary last week. Both were prominent in athletics. Mr. Weirman was left fielder on the varsity baseball team this season. Mr. Zapp was substitute fielder.

Mrs. Charles Schleich and children of Philadelphia are visiting the former's sister Mrs. Noel on Baltimore St.

Miss Grace McCurdy of Bellefonte is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Butt.

Miss Louise Brinkerhoff of Philadelphia is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brinkerhoff.

Dr. W. F. Osborn and wife of Baldwin, Kansas are spending this week at the home of the Misses Kerr on Chambersburg St.

Miss Pauline Wisotzkey is visiting friends in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Stoenesifer and daughter of Chicago are visiting Lieut and Mrs. I. S. Stoenesifer.

Clayton White, of Williamsport, formerly of Gettysburg is spending several days among old friends in town.

Prof. Edward Bream of Newark is visiting at the home of his sister Mrs. Norman Storck.

Miss Annie Hughes of Pittsburgh is visiting her sister Mrs. T. J. Barkley.

Charles and John Butt have returned from a two week's visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Linn in Salisbury, N. C., accompanied by T. C. Linn, Jr.

Al. Hunter of Punxsutawney is visiting friends in town this week.

Mrs. Schmucker of West Chester is the guest of Miss Sara Neely.

James Van Cleve of Kansas City, Mo. is visiting at the home of his mother Mrs. Annie Van Cleve.

MARRIAGES.

LAU-BROWN—The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Brown of East Berlin, was the scene of a pretty wedding Monday evening, June 23, when their daughter Miss Norway Brown was married to Mr. E. J. Lau, son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther B. Lau, of Paradise town-hip. Rev. Irvin M. Lau, of Lit-

tstown, brother of the groom, assisted by their pastor Rev. F. C. Sterbut, performed the ceremony. Miss Fannie Busbey was the bridesmaid and Allen Stambaugh the best man. The groom is a graduate from Pennsylvania College, and the bride from Shippensburg normal school. Both have been popular school teachers in this section and New Jersey.

Following a reception the happy couple left in Mr. Stambaugh's automobile for Hanover where they took a south bound train. They expect to return in a few days.

...
MILLER-KISSLING—Mark H. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Miller, New Oxford, and Miss Elizabeth Kissling, of Reading, were united in marriage by Rev. Brunner, at Reading, Tuesday evening, June 10. The young couple, after a honeymoon trip to Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and other places, will reside in Reading, Pa. The newly-weds arrived at the home of the groom's parents New Oxford Tuesday of last week. Mr. Miller, for a number of years has been employed in the large shoe factory at Reading.

...
MYERS-HOLT—Paul F. Myers of Bermudian, a recent graduate of Princeton College, was married at Philadelphia last Saturday to Miss May Holt of Lykens, Pa. Mrs. Myers graduated from Wilson College recently.

...
REBERT-BAUMGARDNER—Geron G. Rebert, son of Edward H. Rebert, of West Manheim township, York county, and a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waltman of Hamilton township, and Miss Sylvia M. Baumgardner, of the same township, were united in marriage Thursday evening, at the Reformed parsonage, Hanover, by the Rev. J. H. Hartman.

...
YOUNT-YOUNT—Ira N. Yount, of Portland, Oregon, son of Wm. Yount of Littlestown, and Miss Myrtle Yount of Clarkson, Washington, were quietly married in the latter city, May 4.

REPORT

Of the condition of "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG," at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 4, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$64,255.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	657.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000.00
Bonds, securities etc.....	125,859.17
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	81,000.00
Other real estate owned.....	8,718.10
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents).....	11,395.35
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Cos. and Savings Banks.....	542.24
Due from approved reserve agents.....	86,629.30
Checks and other cash items.....	898.95
Notes on other National Banks.....	619.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	732.53
LAST MONET RESERVE IN BANK, viz.:.....	54,319.65
Specie.....	12,630.00
Legal tender notes.....	4,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent. of circulation).....	1,256,053.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	100,000.00
Surplus fund.....	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	5,587.61
National bank notes outstanding.....	99,550.00
Due to other National Banks.....	302.54
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers.....	149.72
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks.....	1,119.42
Dividends unpaid.....	395.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	176,597.07
Demand certificates of deposit.....	621,710.13

Total 1,256,053.65

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS

I. J. ELMER MUSSLEMAN, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. ELMER MUSSLEMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of June, 1913.

W. L. MEALS, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

SAM'L M. BUSHMAN

J. D. BROWN

P. A. MILLER

Directors.

...
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	610,123.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	721.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	145,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits Postal savings.....	7,024.50
Bonds, securities, etc.....	377,734.50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	55,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).....	7,502.22
Due from State and private banks and bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks.....	88.37
Due from approved reserve agents.....	71,431.93
Checks and other cash items.....	4,992.21
Notes on other National bank.....	2,375.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	393.52
Last Monet Reserve in Bank, viz.:.....	42,267.65
Specie.....	12,599.00
Legal-tender notes.....	7,

WILSON'S MONEY MESSAGE
BANKS MUST BE THE SERVANT
OF THE PEOPLE

"Individual Enterprise Is Useless
if Money Holders Can
Choke it Off"

President Woodrow Wilson in person delivered the following stirring message on the currency question to the House of Representatives on Tuesday, June 24:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person.

I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are now in the presence of such an occasion.

It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff.

Ever since the Civil War they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them.

Some fell in love, indeed, with the slothful security of their dependence upon the Government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue.

There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived.

It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile and of easy accomplishment.

This it cannot be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to supply it.

No man, however causal and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the chief things business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its originalative brains.

What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the past and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise?

What will it profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind?

How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it?

What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also make it difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it?

The tyrannies of business, big and little, lie within the field of credit. We know that. Shall we not act upon the knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it?

If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and character and resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat them as all but their own private bosses?

It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever.

The only question is When shall we supply it—now or later, after all the tariffs shall have become reprobates? That is a very difficult and a slow?

Shall we hasten to change the tariffs, and then be laggards about making it safe and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? That is the only one answer to that question. We must act now, at whatever sacrifice to ourselves. It is a duty which the circumstances forbid us to postpone.

I should be reluctant to my deepest conviction of public obligation did I not press it upon you with solemn and urgent insistence.

The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has sought and seen its path in this matter within the last few years—sees it more clearly now than it ever saw it before—much more clearly than when the last legislative proposals on the subject were made.

We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of everyday transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings.

Our banking laws must mobilize re-



Finale Quartet in "Penelope"

AT THE 1913 CHAUTAUQUA.

"Penelope" is a dainty, bright, attractive comic operetta in one act. It is characterized by the most tuneful music and the most laughable action. This operetta will be presented as the last number of the evening program by the Fellows Grand Opera Company.

such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful, uses.

And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private; must be vested in the Government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

The committees of the Congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action.

I have come to you, as the head of the Government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should, in a clear air of common counsel.

I appeal to you with a deep conviction of duty. I believe that you share this conviction. I, therefore appeal to you with confidence.

I am at your service without reserve to play my part in any way you may call upon me to play it in this great enterprise of exigent reform which will dignify and distinguish us to perform and discredit us to neglect.

It Cures While You Walk.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease, the aseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes.

It instantly takes the sting out of corns, itching, feet, ingrown nails, and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Ladies can wear shoes one size smaller after using. It is a certain relief for sweating, callous and swollen, tender, aching feet try it today. Sold everywhere 25c. Trial package FREE. Address: Allen & Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Advertisement.

M. G. NAGLE will continue to use his incubator until August, having hatched over 50,000 eggs.

J. R. LUSHER bought a calf from Frank Gardner of Huntington township, weighing 175 pounds at four weeks old, price paid \$15.54.

ITCH! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch, the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment For eczema, any skin itching. 50c a box.

Advertisement.

W. M. BROWN of Latimore is having a new house built on site of old one recently destroyed by fire.

For Sale.

Eligible building lots fronting on East side of North Stratton Street, Gettysburg, Pa., 122 feet in all, or separate lots of 42, 50 and 51 ft. frontage, or postie end of Water street.

W. M. & WM. ARCH. McCLEAN.

Advertisement.

ALLEN J. MARCH has purchased the barn yard of Mrs. Jos. Wolf at Abbottstown.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE—600 live chestnut ponies 22 ft. long 4 in. tops ready for delivery after July 15th, can be seen standing at camp of veterans 50th Anniversary, any reasonable offer accepted.

1. P. TURNER.

Gettysburg Light Company.

Advertisement.

HARRY ANGAROLA of Huntington township was run over by a four horse wagon, hurting him seriously.

Advertisement.

Thousands of Sample Bottles

Of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy,

The Great Kidney & Liver Remedy,

SENT FREE

The manufacturers of that justly famous Kidney and Liver medicine, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, offer readers of this paper a sample bottle and pamphlet of valuable medical advice absolutely free.

Of course this involves enormous expense to the manufacturers, but they have received so many grateful letters from those who have been benefited and cured of the various diseases of the kidneys and liver, and associated diseases, such as bladder and blood troubles, rheumatism, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, and all weaknesses peculiar to women, that they willingly send sample bottles to all sufferers. Write today for free sample bottle, or get a large bottle of your druggist. Address: Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y.

Advertisement.

We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of everyday transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings.

Our banking laws must mobilize re-

sources; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in

Are You Happy?

If you are it is safe to say that you enjoy good health, as it is impossible to be happy unless you are well. Noted physicians will tell you that bad stomachs and torpid livers are the cause of 95 per cent of all diseases.

For the past 42 years **SEVEN BARKS** has proved to be the unequalled remedy for all **STOMACH, LIVER** and **KIDNEY** troubles, and the greatest tonic and blood purifier known. It makes your digestion what it should be and keeps your entire system in good condition. Price of **SEVEN BARKS** is but 50 cents a bottle at all druggists. Money refunded if not satisfied. Address:

LYMAN BROWN, 68 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertisement.

WHILE MICHAEL BURGARD of East Berlin was working on the roof of a porch of Charles Butt, he fell to the ground and was badly hurt, sustaining painful injuries.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Advertisement.

For Cuts, Burns and Bruises

In every home there should be a box of Buckle's Arnica Salve, ready to apply in every case of burns, cuts, wounds or scalds. J. H. Polanco Delvalle, Tex., R. No. 2, writes:

"Buckle's Arnica Salve saved my little girl's cut foot. No one believed it could be cured." "The world's best salve. Only 25c. Recommended by Peoples Drug Store.

Advertisement.

ALFRED KEMPER of Huntington township, fell from a wagon and broke his left arm.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Chamomile and camphor the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth.

Never fails to restore gray hair to a dark color.

Prevents hair falling out.

50c and \$1.00 Bottles.

Advertisement.

HELEN FITZGERALD, 9 years old, who lives with the family of Wm. Headrick, New Oxford, was bitten by a dog belonging to Squire C. K. Yeager.

NASAL CATARRH, an inflammation of the delicate membrane lining the air passages, is not cured by any mixtures taken into the stomach. Don't waste time on them. Take Ely's Cream Balm through the nostrils, so that the fevered, swollen tissues are reacted at once. Never mind how long you have suffered nor how often you have been disappointed, we know Ely's Cream Balm is the remedy you should use. All druggists, etc. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Advertisement.

CONTRACTOR FRANK BRENNAN of Hanover will build a cement dam on Paradise farm, which will furnish the projector with ice.

A LAZY liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation, weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (2c per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

Advertisement.

WM. G. LEADS arrived in East Berlin last week with his 40 horse power automobile. It is a Kline touring car with all the 1914 improvements.

If you are a housewife you cannot reasonably hope to be healthy or beautiful by washing dishes, sweeping and doing housework all day, and crawling into bed dead tired at night. You must get out into the open air and sunlight. If you do this every day and keep your stomach and bowels in good order by taking Chamberlain's Tablets when needed, you should be both healthy and beautiful. For sale by All Dealers.

Advertisement.

WM. G. LEADS arrived in East Berlin last week with his 40 horse power automobile. It is a Kline touring car with all the 1914 improvements.

AMONG the nominations sent to the Senate last Wednesday by President Wilson was that of Emory K. Eichelberger to be postmaster at Hanover.

FOR soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment also relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by All Dealers.

Advertisement.

NON KRASNER who has successfully taught in Hampton the past few years has been elected principal of a four room school at Woodbridge, N. J. Grades from 1 to 7 inclusive, and term ten months.

Advertisement.

WHILE working on the barn roof of Allen Stumbaugh at Abbottstown recently Levi Yohe fell 34 feet without breaking any bones, but getting lots of bruises.

Advertisement.

BUY it now. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. Buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. For sale by All Dealers.

Advertisement.

DR. E. D. HUNSON, agent for the State Livestock Sanitary Board killed a tubercular cow for John H. Smith at York Springs last week. Mr. Smith received a justifiable appraisement of his cow.

Advertisement.

DYSENTERY is always serious and often a dangerous disease, but it can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has cured it even when malignant and epidemic.

For sale by All Dealers.

Advertisement.

Electric Bitters

Succes when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE

it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Advertisement.

FLAVIUS GROSS, 7 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gross of near East Berlin, fell in the yard and broke both bones of his left arm between wrist and elbow.

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the family system tonic. Price, \$1.00.